The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—July 17th, at Dhoolia, the wife of Mr. John Cooke, Band Master H. M.'s 9th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—July 26th, at the European General Hospital, Robert Smith, late seaman ship *Assaye*, aged 21 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FERNANDO—At Ootacamund, on the 17th July, the wife of Mr. A. M. Fernando, Head Accountant, City Club, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FRANCK—At her residence, Mount Road, Tanampettah, on 19th July, Caroline Ann, widow of the late Robert Franck, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam (also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Stopping at Narakal and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer NADA, Captain MATHER, for the above instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

1864. Treasurers and Managers.

CATION TO POINT DE GALLE, APORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer ORIENTE, 1,686 Tons and (0 H.P.,) Captain G. N. HECTOR, will above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Calcutta.

Tuesday the 26th instant. No bro- on any chest of Opium not in the

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¾ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. From Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)

THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. LIMSTRONG, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIMSTRONG on board, or to MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENTON, 460 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Alphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER *Nada*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, all Packages will be landed at Owner's risk and expense.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connexion with Edmund Ridings and Brother of Liverpool.

JOHNSON RIDINGS & Co.

24, Apollo Street, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that MR. GEORGE WHITLEY is empowered to sign for us as Secretaries to this Company. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

23rd July 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 5th August 1864, at 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business, viz.:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th inst. to 1st August inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by H. ANGELUCCI, Vice-Consul of France, that he has never authorized Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE or any other parties in Bombay to advertise and to sell on MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, the wreck of the French ship *Marie Catherina* as she lies near Alibaugh.

In consequence H. ANGELUCCI, Vice-Consul of France, gives hereby notice, and due warning, that the parties who will effect the sale of the said vessel, *Marie Catherina*, will do it at their own risk and peril.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 *Shares of £50 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,

UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યનાઇટ્ડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

ઇડીનાઇટેડ મરકનયાઁલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 90 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 4th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stocked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompay each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gun-powder Works, at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk Godowns, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th August 1864.

2. The lease will convey certain rights of reclaiming the foreshore.

3. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale, fifteen per cent. on or before Thursday, 25th August 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th November 1864; 25 per cent. on or before 16th February 1865, and the remainder on or before 15th August 1865.

4. Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

5. A plan of the Land and the terms of the lease may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Messrs. PESTONJEE BEYZUNJEE & Co., Contractors for Engineering and Architectural Works, seeing the long felt want of Professional Contractors at this Station, have come forward to supply the desideratum, with a confident hope of securing the patronage of the public.

They have opened their Offices at Surat, and are prepared to supply Designs, Specifications, and Estimates of Dwelling Houses, and Buildings of all descriptions, and to undertake contracts for constructing them in a workmanlike manner, at moderate charges and within reasonable periods.

Surat, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP *Morayshire*, FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR. Monthly salary, including horse allowance, Rs. 372. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant.

By order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Each Tender must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE'S benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to

One Parsee
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese

All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE'S consent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,

Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable at the Bank of Bombay, on the 1st day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઇ ૬ ઇયાઇક કારપોરેયાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several Circles of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after the 31st instant.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Promoters.

21st July 1864.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that a Receipt No. 935 for 50 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) standing in the name of Premchund Roychund, Esq., and a Receipt No. 48 for 25 Shares of the said Association in name of James Blair, both purchased by me, have been lost, and that I intend to apply to the said Association to issue a Duplicate thereof, in the event of said Receipts not being found and returned to me within three days from this date.

NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipt for the first Call.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીનયલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બૈંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना ब्याँक (लीमीटेड.)

TEMPORARY OFFICES, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

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धि ईडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना ब्याँक (लीमीटेड.)

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gangsaw with extra Braces for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL!

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, fit for a Newspaper or Book work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH. 16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats, Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,

At Messrs. S[illegible]s, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Pauncghunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Broccli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedimain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kail.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th June 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire. Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelkerfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	889,00
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,0000

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Out-houses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Deejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Buy Gallowy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—WANTED A MASTER FOR THE HOME AT COLABA.—Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Rs. 30 horse allowance. Applications by letter only, to be addressed to

J. M. DAVIDSON,
Honorary Secretary, Church Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Case marked [B L & Co. / C & B.] imported ex Ship *Daphne*, from London, containing six Hams, now laying unclaimed at the Town Custom House, will be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next the 29th instant, at 1 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Madura*, Brown, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

As there will be a general average claim on the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the average agreement now being circulated.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
27th July 1864. Agents for Captain Brown.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (30) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS MARTIN, late 3rd class Engineer of H. M.'s Steamer *Ajdaha*, JAMES MCGREGOR, late Lieutenant Colonel H. M.'s 15th Regiment Bombay N. I., THOMAS ROSCOE, late of the H. E. I. & C. I. Railway Company; HEATON LLOYD WILLIAMS, late Assistant Surgeon Bombay Medical Establishment; JOHN EDWARD FURNEAUX, late Captain H. M.'s 103rd Regiment; WILLIAM BACON, late Assistant in the firm of Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co., Bombay; and ROBERT SIMPSON, late Quarter Master Serjeant, Royal Regiment of Artillery, deceased; having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Administrator General, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the aforesaid deceased persons, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the Administrator General.

W. LOUDON, Administrator General.

Bombay Administrator General's Office, 27th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between JOHN DWYER AND MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MEHERJEE, was dissolved on the 11th June last.

JOHN DWYER.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MEHERJEE.

With reference to the above, Constituents are respectfully informed that the business hitherto carried on by JOHN DWYER AND MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE will, in future, be carried on by them as heretofore under the old style or firm of DWYER & Co., and they avail themselves of this opportunity to thank those who have hitherto favored them with their patronage and to solicit a continuance thereof, assuring them that every attention will be paid to their orders and articles of first rate quality only supplied. Constituents indebted to the old Firm are requested to make an early remittance.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITTED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq. of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark & Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Bonds, Decs, Assessments, &c., imposed under legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares in Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, the country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, and the receiving the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates being

For 4 months	5 per cent.
6 do.	7 „
12 do.	8 „

and for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.....10 to 4.
Saturdays .....10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.. Rs.	32 to 34
Pale	Qts.. „	28
Do.	Qts.. „	26
Golden	Qts.. „	24
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.. „	30
Do.	Pts.. „	16
2nd quality	Qts.. „	28
Do.	Pts.. „	14
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.. „	42
Do.	Pts.. „	24
2nd quality	Qts.. „	38
Do.	Pts.. „	20
HOCK—1st quality.	Qts.. „	42
Sparkling	Pts.. „	24
Do.	Qts.. „	38
2nd quality		
MOSELLE—1st quality.	Qts.. „	42
Sparkling	Pts.. „	24
Do.	Qts.. „	38
2nd quality	Qts.. „	16 to 32
CLARETS		
BRANDY—	Qts.. „	33
1st quality, Pale, Martell's	Pts.. „	39
do. Pinet Castillon	Qts.. „	21
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.. „	21
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.. „	24
WHISKEY, (Scotch)		
BEER—	Qts.. „	5-8
English bottled	Pts.. „	3
English do.	Qts.. „	5-8
PORTER	Pts.. „	3
Ditto		
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU	„	40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

NOTICE.

THE night trains having been resumed on the South East Railway line, Letter Mails will be made up for the following Stations upon it and will close at the usual hour:—

At 6 P. M.	Parcel mails at 12 noon.
Tanna.	Tulligaum.
Kallian.	Kirkee.
Matheran.	Poona.
Campoolee.	Sholapore.
South Konkun.	Hydrabad.
Khundalla.	Secundrabad.
	Bellary.

To all other stations dependant on the South-East line, the Letter Bags will close at 1 P. M., the Parcel Mails at 12.

The 5-40 Train having been substituted for the Night-Train on the North East Railway line, the Letter Bags will close for post towns in the undermentioned Provinces at 3 P. M., the Parcel Mails at 12 noon:—

Guzerat.	N. W. Provinces.
Scinde.	Punjab.
Khandeish.	Bengal.
Malwa.	Berar.
Rajpootana.	Nagpore.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 2nd ..... 7h. 25m. P. M.
First Qr., Wednesday 10th ..... 10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	28	Neptune rises at 10.	5 36	6 35	6 29	7 7	
Fri.	29	Mercury rises at 6.25	5 37	6 35	7 45	8 18	
Sat.	30	Mercury sets at 7.25.	5 37	6 35	8 49	9 17	
Sun.	31	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 38	6 34	9 41	10 3	
Mon.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	10 23	10 42	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4.19.	5 38	6 33	11	11 18	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.52	5 39	6 33	11 31	11 49	

Time—Im. Sun.s. 20th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 20
AGRA	July 19	LIVERPOOL	July 13
ALLAHABAD	July 19	LONDON	July 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 20
BANGALORE	July 19	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 18	MEERUT	July 15
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	July 20
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 19	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	July 9

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

IN his "Diary, North and South," Mr. W. H. Russell tells a lively anecdote of a brief conversation he had one evening with a probably imaginary individual, a staid, sober-looking man, who might have been taken for a United States Senator, and who called one evening at Washington to see the "special correspondent." The Senator seemed rather nervous and modest in his demeanour, and Mr. Russell, to put him at his ease, asked him gently "what he thought "of the conduct of the Federals down in Mis- "souri." The answer slightly surprised him. "Well," said the Senator, "d——if I know what "to think. They're a b—— rum lot, and they "seem to be going on in a d——rum way. That's "what I think of them." We trust we shall not be considered wanting in respect for the duly constituted authorities of this Presidency, if we say that Mr. Russell's plain-spoken American friend expressed precisely the sentiments which we felt on reading the report of the proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The members of this Council might make themselves very useful, in a small way, to the community to which they belong, if they would condescend to recognize the fact that the work they have to do is principally parish work—such as giving Bombay and the towns of the Mofussil good Municipal Acts, and trying to improve the working of various local institutions which are now in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Their legal functions are so limited that it may be doubted if they even have the power to adopt any sensible suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Bombay Post Office and enabling us to get telegraphic messages from Galle in less time than four days, unless they have previously obtained the sanction of the highly centralized Government of India to the introduction of bills for the attainment of these ends. Yet, dressed, as they know themselves to be, with a little brief authority, the Bombay Councillors are for ever straining themselves to enact the part of great legislators, and to pass sweeping laws on matters with which even the Imperial Parliament would hesitate to deal except very cautiously and tentatively. Forbidden, by the express language of the act constituting these local Councils, to meddle with finance, or foreign politics, or with the general law of the country, they seem to have determined to run riot in the only field of legislation left open to them, and to prove their independence by attempting to describe a new course of morality for the people of Bombay.

Not satisfied with resuscitating that luckless Time Bargains Bill which was killed by ridicule and lack of timely support last year, the Council has this year allowed Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett to bring in a new bill for the suppression of gambling in the Mofussil. This word "gambling" seems to have a strange kind of fascination for our local legislators. It leads them to play all manner of fantastic tricks, and to expose themselves to the cynical sneers and laughter of unbelievers for whom the title of "honourable" attached to a man's name does not serve as a password guaranteeing its possessor the highest moral and intellectual gifts. For it is remarkable that the virtuous zeal of the moral Bombay councillors is not directed against sinners in high places. Men whom the Governor in Council (that nice little family party) delights to honour, who are clothed in the best of broad cloth and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, may gamble to their hearts' content in Bank and Back Bay shares; and the more their wealth is increased by such immoral speculations, the greater is the degree of honour and reverence that will be paid to them. But, let poor Lazarus at the gate try to pass the time, while he is waiting for the broken victuals from the rich man's table, by playing at pitch and toss for cowries, with some other beggar as wretched as himself, and the stern moralists of the Legislative Council would have him at once committed to prison as a rogue and vagabond. Thus, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett candidly gives us his principal reason for introducing the "Bill for the suppression of gambling in the Mofussil," that "if a gambler loses his money he "will strive to make good his losses by unlaw- "ful means, and *to men in the position of life of "the professional gambler the step from poverty "to theft is an easy step.*" It is plain that the idea of framing a bill for the punishment of *rich* gamblers (whose example is much more corrupting than that of poor men) never entered Mr. Sunkersett's head. He merely wishes to put down poor gamblers with cards and dice, as the authors of the Time Bargains Bill wished to put down poor gamblers in cotton. It may suit the policy of Sir Bartle Frere to allow independent members of Council to trifle thus with questions of deep importance; but he must know by this time that the public of Bombay, which fully understands to what a vast extent gambling is carried on under various forms by all classes of the community, is not to be deceived by the specious pretence of a virtuous horror of immoral speculations which these Councillors have set up. We hope that he will remember, ere it be too late, that the morals of the community may be more speedily and thoroughly depraved by the hypocrisy of its rulers, than by all the gambling which the Council can wish to uproot. The Governor himself is too enlightened to affect to despise that public opinion which the *parvenus* of Bombay society profess to hold in contempt; and he is not ignorant that, whoever may be the authors of the "moral measures" which now occupy the time of the Council, he personally will in the end be held responsible for them; and that it is the fair fame of his own administration which is endangered by such freaks of legislative prudery. Let him recall the members of Council from their purposeless wanderings in strange and perilous paths, and force them to keep to the beaten and well-marked track from which their folly made them stray. Let him invite them to consider by what means the police of Bombay may be reformed, and scandalous miscarriages of justice—such as have disgraced the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court—prevented, and he will make the Council do its duty more effectually to the people of this Presidency than if it went on for ever trying to repress speculations against which it is as powerless as Mrs. Partington with her broom was to keep back the flowing tide of the Atlantic Ocean.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* learns that the number of candidates in this Presidency for the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee's offer to defray the expenses of legal education of five natives of India in English Inns of Court is very small: "There are two East Indians and two Bengallees in the field, and the Committee find the range of their choice so limited that they feel it a delicate task to award preference. A contemporary says that Young Bengal has been deterred from coming forward from a misapprehension of the reception which native students are likely to meet with in English Inns, but this is a mistake. The fact is that many are unwilling to go to England as charity boys, while the resolution that the candidates must be members of the legal profession has shut the field against others, though otherwise qualified. We hope the Committee will see the propriety of moving the Hon'ble donor to withdraw this unnecessary restriction."

THE *Delhi Gazette* has it on the most reliable authority, that "the two Italians, about whose fate in Bokhara dark rumours had been circulated, are alive, but in polite durance, perhaps for life, or at least until they become Mahomedans.

"They were thought to be English spies from India, and as such, seized, and lodged in a beautiful enclosed garden where they are supplied with every luxury, but their pens, ink and paper. The whole of their kits have been taken from them. Perhaps a delicate message from our Government, with a present or two from the Viceroy might procure the release of these unfortunate gentlemen, and secure us the gratitude of Victor Emanuel."

WITH reference to an enquiry by the Government of India, says the same paper, "whether the rule, which made non-combatant officers holding relative rank with military officers, the recipients of Prize Money, (Sec. of State's Despatch No. 300 of 24th August, 1863,) was to have retrospective effect, Sir Charles Wood decides that it is *not*. The new rules will not, therefore, apply to the Prize taken during 1857-58."

THROUGH the courtesy of a Native Justice of the Peace, the *Hurkaru* is enabled to describe the mode in which the Hindoo dead will in future be disposed of.

"At the Ghauts where Hindoo obsequies are usually performed, a few yards of rails will be laid down, between which the pyres will be placed; immediately in the rear of these will be a flue communicating by means of a subterranean passage with a tall chimney for the smoke to escape.

"When the funeral piles are lighted a covering, on wheels, and running on the rails before mentioned, will be drawn over the whole. In the fore part of the machine, which closely resembles a covered Railway goods waggon, there are windows, through which the relatives of the deceased can see if the process of burning and reducing to ashes is proceeding to their satisfaction.

"If this plan answers, and we see no reason why it should not, we shall hear no more of the sense of sight and smell being offended and the air of the neighbourhood polluted as hitherto, by burning dead bodies without any precautions whatever."

HOME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 1st JULY.

THE events of the last fortnight have been unusually varied, and full of interest. First we had accounts of the action between the *Kearsage* U. S. A. frigate, and the famous Confederate ship *Alabama*, of world-wide notoriety, which was fought off Cherbourg, and in which the *Alabama* was sunk after an hour's fighting. The papers will give you the details of the battle, and how Captain Semmes with his ship out of fighting and steaming trim, did not hesitate to meet his superior antagonist. This action is most interesting, from the effect it displayed of the steel headed shot and shell used by the *Kearsarge*, of which the *Alabama* does not appear to have had any. Great holes, a yard wide, were rent in her sides by the missiles, and after a vain attempt to make sail, she sank almost before her wounded could be removed in her own boats. The rest of her crew and officers including Captain Semmes cast themselves into the sea, and were picked up—some by the boats of the *Kearsarge*, others by those of the *Deerhound*, a steam yacht belonging to a Mr. Lancaster—and taken to Southampton: Captain Semmes and his officers being amongst the saved. It will remain to be seen whether the Federals make cause of complaint about the action of the *Deerhound*: but in reply to some attacks made upon him, Mr. Lancaster defends himself to my perception entirely by stating that the *Kearsage* signalled to him to pick up the *Alabama's* crew when swimming for their lives, and having done so, he could not deliver them to the enemy. I have no doubt, however, that there will be the usual amount of bluster by the American press, but as regards prisoners, the *Kearsage* in French waters is helpless to retain them, and it appears they have been liberated. Captain Semmes' official report of his action states, what was not known before, namely, that he struck his flag when he found his ship was sinking, in order to save his crew, and this act, according to the usage of naval war, implies his inability to serve again afloat during the war. At present he is at Southampton with his crew. I do not think there is much regret that the *Alabama* is destroyed. In the condition of our relations with the U. S. A. Federal Government the presence of this ship were a perpetual source of irritation, and to some extent dangerous to peace. It is also satisfactory to see that the American Government were earnest in wishing to destroy or capture her, for it had often been stated, pretty broadly too, that she had been purposely avoided in order to let her swell the offences and damages for which the British nation was hereafter to be brought to account. No doubt these will be fully stated, when the result of the battle is known in America, but I do not think anything now can be said upon the subject. In any case, the Federal Government has quite enough on its hands at present to let us alone for some time, for the state of affairs about Richmond appears more complicated than ever. After the terrible battles in the Wilderness, and before the Court-house of Spottsylvania, General Grant took ground to his left and marched into the position on the Chickahominy where the disastrous battles of McClellan were fought in 1862; here he tried to force Lee's lines, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and the Confederate position here like those of the Court-house, and upon the North Anna, were found to be impregnable. Thence therefore after a rest of ten or twelve days, General Grant moved suddenly south case to Butler's position on the James' River by Bermuda, and the last advices we have are, that the whole force had crossed the James' River and was on the south bank; and further, that two divisions had attacked the city of Petersburg which is further south, and had carried part of its outward defences. It is hardly to be supposed that General Lee will let Petersburg be taken cheaply, if at all, for if you have a good map of Virginia you will see that it is a point on which railways from the south and south east join and go on direct to Richmond, Butler it is said has been able to destroy some of the railway already, but we have no accounts as to the actual damage done, and accounts of Butler's proceedings are most contradictory. Of this, however, there is no doubt, that he could do nothing material against Beauregard who defended the south side of the city, and while he is reinforced by Grant, Lee, on the other hand, is free from all attack from the north, and has joined Beauregard: on this point, therefore, the forces are reduced to an equality, and it seems to me that the greatest danger to the Confederates lies in the efforts of Grant to cut off supplies and communications, and it must be with this object alone that the new ground has been taken up. One thing is clear, that the whole of the spring campaign is a disastrous failure, and the loss of men enormous. James' River has always been open up to Bermuda, and if Grant had had as good a chance there as he thought he had from the north, why was the attempt not made first with a fresh unbeaten army and cooler weather than exists now? I do not suppose that Lee, as some think, will march on Washington which is now undefended for he will have enough to do to keep Grant at bay, and he would hardly weaken his army so much as to detach so large a force as would be requisite to attack the capital. So we can only watch results without speculating upon probabilities. Nothing appears to be known of the defences on the south side of Richmond further than that the country is very strong. Possibly they may have been more neglected than those on the north, and this may have tempted Grant to change his operations altogether and begin what is, in point of fact, a new campaign. But the defences of Petersburg are known to be strong and the Appomatox River has to be crossed. Then the army will be on the south side of the James' River with the famous Fort Darling belonging to Richmond to be carried before the city can be assaulted. Can Grant move exposing his flanks perpetually and increasing his distance from his basis of supply without the chance of utter ruin? There is no question as to the pertinacity of this general, and his skill; but on the other hand he is in front of the whole Confederate force and of their two best generals Lee and Beauregard, and they have proved their skill to defeat his first combinations too perfectly to be doubted. Meanwhile the position of Lynchburg on the Great Western Railway is an object for which the Federals are making great efforts, and to meet them two divisions of the Confederates have been despatched from Richmond. So that the action of the war is now from the S. E. and N. W. instead of from the North and West; as it was a month ago. You may hear by the American mail which will arrive to-morrow evening perhaps, whether a new battle has been fought at or near Petersburg, or what Grant proposed to do now that he has crossed the James' River, but I fear the news will come too late for me to write. It will, however, follow this by telegram. He is on entirely new ground, and his movements will therefore have unusual interest. I cannot believe it to be weaker ground, for if it had been so, it is impossible but that McClellan would not have selected it in 1862; instead of the approach across the Chickahominy which appeared and no doubt was then the most feasible. No one seems to have the slightest idea that the war would end if even Richmond were taken, and there is a great deal to be done before even a possibility of that event be practicable; and a new President, if Mr. Lincoln be defeated in the ensuing contest (which will be a hot one), may change the features of politics altogether. As I have often said, and it is no more than a truism, there are no speculations worth attending to in relation to this war, and results in the field are the only criterion. Even were Grant obliged to retire, the conclusion of the war would to all appearance be as distant as in the other contingency. Was there ever a struggle like it; so deadly, so uncompromising on both sides?

After many delays and adjournments the famous Conference has ended, as every one believed it would end, in nothing. The parties are just as they were, and hostilities have recommenced in which the Prussians have taken the island of Alsen with considerable loss. I will not—I cannot—pretend to give any summary of the negotiations in face of the perfectly explanatory details given by the Ministers on the night of the 27th, and I refer you to the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell which I send enclosed, and which will well repay reprinting in extenso if given by different men to different audiences, they form a completeness of record of the whole transactions from first to last which nothing can exceed, and are before the nation to enable every man, rich or poor, to form his own opinion. Various protocols of transactions or minutes of proceedings are also printed; in short so far as information is desired there is nothing left to be completed. Read therefore and judge for yourself whether Her Majesty's ministers are right or wrong in keeping out of war and preferring like the French to remain neutral spectators of the issue rather than endeavoring to influence them by actual interference. If France would have joined England in a demonstration it is very possible we should have interfered, but it could not have been done effectually single-handed because the struggle must have been on land; and if we had sent 30,000 men to co-operate with the 35,000 left to the Danes, it would hardly have done more than oblige Austria and Prussia to bring forward their immense reserves to meet us and place in the field armies out-numbering ours by three to one. As Earl Russell observes, if France, Russia, and Sweden had chosen to unite with Great Britain in upholding the treaty of 1852, there is little doubt that the status for 1852 would have been maintained peaceably: but they have not chosen to do so, and it has been too much to expect that England would throw herself single-handed, and, in a military point of view, ineffectually, into a bootless contest. The proposition made at the Conference satisfied nobody. The Danes would not agree to the half loaf proposed by Mr. Punch as you have seen, and though they would have agreed to arbitration and to have abided by its result, the other side, while it agreed to the act of arbitration, held itself free to refuse compliance with its provisions. Well: it is all over now and there is nothing left to stay the progress of the German armies but our intervention. It is a very hard case certainly; but it need not have happened, and it is only a truism to say now how deeply the Danes were to blame in provoking a contest which they could have had no hope in reason of maintaining. To me it appears a sad illustration of the old fable of "The Dog and the Shadow," action is most interesting, from the effect it dis- the piece of meat has indeed fallen into the water.

But perhaps it is not irrevocable; the half sheet of the *Times* which accompanies this contains the speeches on the other side of the question as regards England; so judge for yourself. The Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli are the champions who have taken up the gage, and the tournament comes off next Monday evening. I do not think interesting as it will be that it will be conclusive, the simple question of war or peace must be decided, there is no alternative whatever. If war, the Conservatives have to make it, and if they take office will be supposed to represent the feeling of the country. If peace, however they may comment upon the conduct of Ministers in these negotiations, they must agree with them practically in not going to war, they will not be permitted to continue attacks upon the Ministerial proceedings without assuming responsibility. The present Ministry may stand or fall; that is beside the question, and depends upon the strength of parties; but will the position of England be changed? I myself think that the Minstry may be defeated and may tender their resignations or appeal to the country, but that will not affect the great question—peace or war—unless the Conservatives can persuade the Emperor of the French to that decisive action in which the Whigs have utterly failed. If they can it will be England and France against Prussia, Austria, and Russia, for the very significant renewal of the Holy Alliance means only this; but the Conservatives will hardly attempt this policy. I do not think the nation will suffer it, and as the Whigs have already demonstrated an effectual interference which would only lead to increased complication would be as impossible through them as through the Whigs; but this nevertheless a very exciting period and whether under Whigs or Tories we have not seen the last of it. Is all Europe drifting into war? Even in these civilized times, is every nation heard to be against its neighbour and are we, as our pretty little share of the work, to do what the *Times* sketches out in the leader I send you? God forbid, but Mr. Kinglake's amendment of Mr. Disraeli's motion will decide what is to be done. Peace or War? Yes or No? as the *Times* says, it is the real question to be answered without shrinking or shilly shally. Will the Earl of Derby or Mr. Disraeli propose war? I don't think they will, and there is nothing in the tone of the party or of the nation in general which makes war probable for the present. But is the draft of convention of the new Holy Alliance which I enclose true? I send the original French. Read for yourself. Are we to have the opinions of this Alliance forced upon Europe instead of those of the Conference proposed by France? If that Conference might have led to war this Holy Alliance will probably make it surer in the end. The paper may be a canard, but who can doubt that the writer has clearly read the minds of the potentates? The fact of their meeting is patent to the world and it is not to be supposed that was arranged with no particular object. Russia, Prussia, and Austria against England, France, Italy, Sweden and Denmark would give materials for a battle of Armageddon on a large scale such as some curious Ministers of the 19th century and strange fanatics of various creeds are now prophesying.

2ND JULY.

By the arrival of the *China* we had news last night from New York of the 23rd and from Grant's army on the 19th. The *Times'* correspondent in New York writes on the 17th that they were jubilant on account of Grant's capture of Petersburg and gold had declined to 195. The fact is that on that very day Grant appears to have attacked that city with his whole force and been repulsed with a loss of, as officially stated, 8,000 men, but by report of much more. Some outworks at a distance of two miles from the Town had been taken by Hancock and Baldy Smith with the advance of the Federal army, and when Petersburg had only Militia to defend it, Lee, however, seems to have thrown reinforcements into the place, which repulsed the attack of the main body of the Federals. We generally allow double loss as report, and therefore Grant may have lost 16,000 men, and Petersburg have been, what it most likely was, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Grant is entrenched at a mile and a half from the city. There had been no attacks for two days, but on the 19th three, one early, another at noon, and one at four P. M., all without result, therefore the Confederates have had time to entrench themselves, or strengthen their defences and bring up troops. Another very significant piece of news is, that the Confederates had resumed their post opposite to Butler's army, whence it may be inferred that they were strong enough to watch both points, and a third that an attack on Lynchburgh had been repulsed. Sheridan, sent to reinforce Hunter, had been defeated and there was much anxiety in regard to Hunter's force. Nor is the Georgian news altogether pleasant. So the political Barometer shown by the price of gold, (the truest criterion we have even had) which rose from 195 to 200 to 205 on the 22nd and was at 210 to 225 on the 23rd with the markets in confusion. This is attributed in some measure to a new bill of Mr. Chase's prohibiting time transaction in gold and foreign exchange, which raised gold from 196½ to 201, and therefore it must have been the war news *only* which sent it up 4½ per cent. in the course of the day. We do not know for certain, of course, but to all appearance Grant must be worse off where he is than where he was, and the morale of no army of which we have knowledge on record can stand the loss of 10 to 20,000 men in every attack without deterioration. We have to wait and see, however, what weak point Grant has found, or thinks he will find, even if he march round Richmond, and the next mail will be more interesting if possible than the last.

The quarter's revenue is most satisfactory and our revenue continues at 70 millions. The *Times* publishes a list of 171 companies, representing a capital of 116 millions; last year the agregate was not over 100 millions, while this year 116,000,000*l.* represents the half year only. Are we to have 232 millions for the year? No lack of money you see, nor any for its profitable investment for those who have talent for the work. It is this perpetual demand for and employment of money which makes discount to have ruled so high and explains to my perception the sudden and often unaccountable fluctuations.

Captain Palliser of the 18th Hussars has devised a method of improving all the old guns on modern principles. This is attracting a good deal of attention and I shall keep my eye upon results.

LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, 2ND JULY.

THE one important fact in the fortnight's news is that England is not going to war for Denmark. It is impossible to say how far Royal influences have prevailed, but certain it is that the Ministry have announced their resolve to continue neutral: and although the Opposition will on Monday try their strength by a no-confidence vote, yet the Tory leaders will not take office on the basis of armed intervention in Denmark. Lord Derby has explicitly disavowed such a policy, and it is plain also, that, though the nation is disgusted with the conduct of the Germans, its sympathies are either not sufficiently aroused, or else the feeling is, that the object to be gained would not compensate the cost of blood and money. If, then, the Opposition will not adopt a war policy, why is the Government to be turned out for pursuing a peace policy? The motion of Mr. Disraeli is a bid for power, and runs as follows:

Mr. Disraeli.—I think it may be convenient for her Majesty's Government to know that I propose on Monday next to move the following address to the Crown:—"To thank her Majesty for having directed the correspondence on Denmark and Germany and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament: to assure her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of the Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purpose for which it was convened; and to express to her Majesty our great regret that while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independance of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe and thereby diminished the securities for peace. (Cheers.)"

It will be seen from this that the motion binds its authors to nothing, and ingeniously omits the question of peace or war: the Government, however, will try to narrow the discussion to that ground; and accordingly on the address to the Crown, to be proposed by Mr. Disraeli on Monday next, Mr. Kinglake will move in lieu of the last paragraph to substitute by way of amendment the following words:—"To express the satisfaction with which we have learnt that at this conjuncture her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

It is not generally believed that the Ministry stand in much danger. Certainly the details of their policy in some instances deserve censure, but if the main question—peace or war—be decided in their favour, and their opponents themselves acquiesce in that—then they will stand. In fact the grounds and justification of the attack are not sufficiently clear and intelligible to ensure its success. The real Government of our country is an enlightened public opinion, itself the perfect result of good government, and in this instance it cannot be doubted that Ministers have only acquiesced in and represented the decision of the country. Last Monday when Lord Palmerston made his declaration the House was crowded in every part, and there has not been for years such excitement and anxiety in St. Stephen's. The Prussians have lost no time in recommencing operations, and have already occupied the Island of Alsen. We shall soon see where German pretensions end—for the Allies have nearly got all they can take. It will be odd if they are not punished soon. Bony has kept aloof in the hope no doubt of us embroiling ourselves in the middle, and he will hardly allow things to settle without correcting the map of Europe in other directions. Indeed I think after all we are well out of the fray—Europe is volcanic as of old and when the crater smokes it is hard to say where the ashes may fall. And, by the way, it would appear certain that a quarrel will ensue over the division of the spoil. Russia formally upholds the Duke of Oldenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein in opposition to Duke of Augustenburg. The Holy Alliance has again been cemented, and of course its leading principle in the reciprocal guarantee of each other's territory between Russia, Austria and Prussia. The existence of such a treaty is of course officially denied, but it is positively affirmed by some of the leading journals, and the *Morning Post* publishes its terms. Its main features were made public a few days ago by a mysterious little paper called the *Owl* which has of late excited great curiosity in London. It does not appear regularly but as occasion requires, and is said to be the joint production of a few men in high quarters, men of taste as well as position, and who seem to have opportunities for observing, and for acquiring information not open to all.

Our legislators, however, while settling (or rather refusing to settle) high matters political, have also condescended to arrange a little social question. It may interest the Londoners exiled to Bombay to hear that Mr. Bass's Bill for putting down the organ nuisance has been passed. No more shall they listen to "Nelly Blane," "A che la Morte," and the "Perfect Cure" harmoniously ground together, the last waltz and 109th Psalm decently blended, or to German bands murdering William Tell with more than Austrian barbarity. Opinions, however, varied very much. A great many protests were made about "popular rights" and the "people's opera." But though many of the organs play very prettily it seemed to be the opinion of the House that for all that people should not be compelled to be amused against their will, and that an organ at the front door, another at the back, and a band round the corner, deserved the water hose which some angry householders occasionally applied.

By the *China* (s) which made the passage from New York to Queenstown in eight days and a half, we have news to the 23rd ultimo. The state of commercial matters may be inferred from the following paragraph:—"Gold rose yesterday to 245. To-day (23) it has oscillated between 205 and 225. All the markets are in confusion." This is said to be the result of a bill passed by Congress prohibiting time-bargains and speculation generally in gold and exchange. The political news is as gloomy as ever for the cause of the North. Our old acquaintance Grant has certainly not been idle though he has fought to small advant- however, lauded as

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 4TH JULY.

IT is probably some time since you re-read Walter Scott. The "Abbot" gives an account of one of those fêtes common in the middle ages and called that of the Lord of Misrule. Our London Conference has terminated, and Dane and German are again fighting in the North. The assembled representatives of the Great Powers could do no more than stay for a while the bloody purpose of the Diet. In Scott's novel Howleglass remarks "Our Conference has finished like all Conferences, leaving each of his own mind as before, wherefore pack up your papers and begone. We came here, good Sir, more in mirth than in mischief; our bark is worse than our bite." The entire French press has fallen tooth and nail on England for not declaring war for Denmark; this press does not dare to criticize the acts of its own Government and so amuses itself in foreign invective. The only difference between France and England is this, that France has stirred neither hand nor foot, while England has throughout shown the more Christian and commerical spirit of trying to stop the war. Unfortunately these endeavours were seconded by some empty menace. This is our Foreign Minister's weakness. I remember to have seen his small determined form drawn up most indignantly when in the House of Commons years ago he said he was not going to suffer any Papal aggression. After having written his celebrated Durham letter, which foreshadowed a deal of pluck, he rather knocked under to Wiseman; and Punch had a picture of His Lordship running away from the Cardinal's house after having chalked "No Popery" on his door. When accused in the Commons of making a movement to the rear, the little Premier only fell back on his supports in these words—"The only retrograde movement which I propose to make is that natural action of a man who finds a blow aimed at his head and steps backward to raise his arm and put himself in a posture of defence." I shall

an action for more damages, and the Imperial Court has decided that Dailly shall now pay in £1,200 and £40 a year. This was a good morning's work for one horse and would have done honour to Soapy Sponge's Achilles.

BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch proceeded to Poona on the evening of Tuesday last.

It is stated that the Government contemplate abolishing the office of Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad.

We are informed that there are about fifty applications for the vacant offices of Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Khandeish.

Mr. Sassoon, who last year gave Rs 25,000 towards the establishment of a Dhurumsala at Poona, has this year increased his donation to Rs. 50,000.

Major T. J. Oldfield, officiating second in Command Third Light Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolapore and in the Southern Mahratta country.

We regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant W. H. Gore, of Her Majesty's 33rd Foot, which took place at ten o'clock on Sunday night. He will be buried at 6 o'clock this morning.—*Poona Observer.*

We understand that Mr. William Hart, Revenue and Police Commissioner Southern Division, has been appointed a member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in room of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Anderson, resigned.

In the poisoning case the particulars of which we have published elsewhere, there are six persons at present in custody on suspicion of having administered poison to the deceased, and for aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime.

A Tragic event at Broach.—We learn from the *Surat Friend* that a boat containing about four hundred persons was upset in the Nerbudda on the 19th instant, when all of them except six met with a watery grave. Our vernacular contemporary's informant mentions the providential escape of an infant only six months old, belonging to one of those who so unhappily met this dreadful fate, and which is said to have been washed ashore alive.

The residents of Grant Buildings were considerably alarmed about 10 o'clock last night by the breaking out of a fire among the huts of the workpeople engaged in constructing the new warehouses at the back. The huts being composed of inflammable substances, blazed away merrily for the space of half an hour, but,at the end of that time the fire had pretty well burnt itself out, and by means of the local "squirt," a few gindies and the united exertion of a dozen or so of Europeans the fire was finally got under without further damage.

The *Donald Mackay* and *Michael Scott* have been taken up to convey troops from Gravesend to Bombay at £9-8-9 and £9-6 per head. Rates which will scarcely suffice to pay for provisions and fittings. For Kurrachee the *Agamemnon* conveys 494 troops at £12 per head.

The following vessels have passed St. Helena, bound from Bombay to Liverpool.

St. Hilda, Clark, May 18.
Mogul, Hinson, May 19.
Stalwart, Crawford, off the port May 28.
Coleroon, Duncan, May 17.
Trenton, off Ascension May 26.
Celestial Empire, Murray, May 26.

The *Emilie St Loure*, from Calicut to Bordeaux, has put into the Mauritius leaky June 14.

Jason, Barclay, hence to Liverpool, passed St. Helena 24th June, all well.

Salamanca, 21 days out, with troops from Kurrachee to London, passed Mauritius 15th June, all well on board.

The *Dumreather*, another fine vessel belonging to the Iron Ship Company, was recently launched on the Clyde, and was loading for Bombay when last mail left.

Alaya, from Bombay to Havre, was off Ascension June 28.

Smashing.—A Mahomedan of the name of Mahomed Abeed, was charged with uttering false coin. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner came to his shop and gave him if he would kindly give copper change for the amount was handed to him, and he in return gave him some coins which were now produced. These proved to be "duffers." A sepoy was called in the liberty of searching the accused, and found other monies in his possession a counterfeit die case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Missing Silver of Twenty Years Ago.—In the discovery of missing coin in the in our issue of yesterday, we find there are errors which we now correct. The missing twenty years ago was not coined rupees but termed "blanks;" and when they were missed, one named Ballaram was Bullion-keeper, and one, as we were informed. A son of this man, named Manchanji-ser, is now employed in the Mastering Office. The number of blanks coined is 1,951; equal in value to the same number of rupees; and they were discovered on the Bit Annealing Furnace.

We understand that Mr. H. R. Macculloch, manager in London of the Royal Bank of India, and Mr. H. John, London Manager of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, have both resigned their appointments in order to go into partnership with one another, and start a house of business in London and Liverpool and Bombay under the style and title of "Macculloch, John, and Co." Their resignation came out by last mail, and Mr. Macculloch is expected to arrive in Bombay next September to conduct the business of the new firm. It is believed that Mr. A. Morrison, the able Bombay manager of the Asiatic Bank, will go to London to take Mr. John's place there.

The *Ta-Pang-Nyo*, a screw steamer of 527 tons, commanded by Captain Grindle, arrived in harbour from England yesterday morning about seven o'clock. She left Suez on the 2nd of June and Teneriffe on the 9th, arrived at the Mauritius on the 14th of July, sailed again on the 16th and reached the mouth of the harbour early yesterday morning. The actual days she was under steam, are as follows: From Swansea to Teneriffe 6 days 10 hours; from Teneriffe to Aden 14 days 34 hours; and from Mauritius to Bombay 10 days 23 hours; giving a total of 51 days 4 hours from England to Bombay, being the quickest passage on record.

The *Ta Pang Nyo* is a handsome model, and intended for the China trade. She is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., but belongs to an English firm in China. She leaves for her destination in a few days.

We learn from Madagascar that Captain Rooke, R. A., sick with fever, Captain Johnstone with a sprained ancle, and Mr. Hewitt had arrived from the southern lakes and report that they have shot some apparently new specimens of birds, and passed over some new and interesting country never before traversed by civilized man. The Hovas were very jealous, watching them closely to prevent them from tampering with the various tribes of blacks who seem to be in many instances held merely in nominal subjection. The former were of the opinion of the Bourbonists, "that the trip was a political one."

Mauritius Papers to hand by the Mail supply the following shipping information:—

The French lugger *Lucie* spoke the barque *Jason*, from Bombay to Liverpool, on the 4th of June in lat. 27° 20' S. & long. 61° 40' E. She wished to be reported. The *Madura*, which arrived here on the 26th instant, spoke the *Robert Seddon*, from Liverpool to Aden, on the 18th of March, in lat. 19 deg. S., and long. 26 deg. W. All well. The *Madura* lost top masts, yards and sails in a squall, on the 11th May, in lat. 39° 50' S. and long. 14° E.

The Bottomry Bond on the ship *Africa* (from Bombay to Liverpool) for a sum of about $15,000 was negociated on the 28th June, at $6.99 per cent.

The *Africa* will sail for Liverpool direct where the Bottomry Bond and Maritime Interest will be made payable twenty days after her safe arrival.

The *Salamanca*, Captain Luisay, from Kurrachee to London with Troops, passed Port Louis on the 15th of June, 21 days out.

The *South African Advertiser and Mail* says:—"Her Majesty's cruisers have been keeping a sharp look-out for the two Spanish slavers, the *America* and the *De Tetuan*. H.M. St. *Ariel* captured the *America*, a fine 600-ton ship, and she is now on her way to Sierra Leone, for condemnation, in charge of Lieut. Master Dunlop and a prize crew of the *Ariel*. The slave-trade is not expected to be so active this year as on former occasions. The number of slave dhows at Zanzibar is very small in comparison with last year. This is said to be owing to the Imaum of Muscat being engaged in the suppression of an outbreak among his subjects in the Persian Gulf. He has taken up all the dhows that used to be employed in the slave-trade for the transport of troops, stores, &c., and employed the floating population that used to flock to Zanzibar for slaves as soldiers in the suppression of the outbreak. H.M.St. *Rapid* is on this station, as well as the *Ariel* and *Penguin*; but both the latter will shortly proceed to the Cape and England to be paid off."

The Silk of the 2nd crop is abundant, and large supplies are expected in a few days.

It will be interesting to the receivers of Canton Silk at Bombay, says the *China Overland Trade Report*, to know that in the recollection of present brokers such prices as are now being paid for India are unprecedented, and as there is no reason why the ascertained large crop for such prices, the only conclusion to arrive at is that the people to whom the purchasing here is intrusted, participate in the large profits which the two, or three brokers who alone provide the Silk are enjoying. To show in another way how the article is bought it may be also interesting to mention a case which has been brought to notice. A Parsee House in Hongkong having no Agent at Canton, writes to ——Tea and Silk broker, telling him that he requires so many piculs Loongkong Silk, and that he is willing to pay fair market price for it. The Chinaman says 450 dlrs. per picul is fair market price, and thus the Silk is secured.

We have been fortunate enough to get a sight of the plans prepared for the Public Baths in Bombay, by Mr. James Hastings, C. E., of that place. The scheme is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Col. Kennedy, Dr. Ward, Colonel Cowper, and other gentlemen, and promises to be very successful. The design includes a swimming bath one hundred feet long, private baths, hot baths, and Turkish baths with the requisite dressing rooms, &c.; and the whole will be applied with Vehar water.

The building, which is of a description suitable to the purpose, does great credit to Mr. Hastings, and will prove when erected an ornament to Bombay; as indeed it should, since it is to be placed in a very conspicuous situation, in Rampart Row. A large coffee room, where the Bombay papers (and the "Poona Observer" of course) will be received, forms part of the plan; and attached to this is a tower commanding a fine view of the sea, the city, and the harbour, which will make an agreeable smoking room. There will also be a Tiffin room—a thing much wanted, as we understand, in the neighbourhood of the Fort, Bombay. The whole will cost two lacs of rupees, and it is calculated that if four hundred gentlemen subscribe to the institution, it will pay admirably. A prospectus has been issued, but we are given to understand that shares were asked for even before this preliminary step was taken. Every one who sees the design and the prospectus will, we are convinced, approve of both. Two lacs is nothing at Bombay just now, and there is every prospect of so promising a speculation answering.

Mr. Hastings's qualifications as an engineer are amply testified to by the fact that Government have commissioned him to design the new Royal Exchange at Bombay. This building will quite cast the present Elphinstone Circle in the back ground; and when it is surrounded, as it doubtless will be in time, by commodious offices for business, worthy of Bombay and suitable to mercantile requirements, will form an important addition to the commercial capital of Western India.

Mr. Hastings is also engaged in erecting a palace—or what would be called a palace if it were in Italy—for a wealthy native (and one as discriminating as wealthy) in Bombay. The designs for this building, which is estimated to cost four lacs of rupees, have also come under our notice, and call for high admiration. The style is that now known as "Victorian," founded on the Venetian Gothic, perhaps the best suited to this climate as well as the prettiest in itself; with pointed arches, and allowing a liberal use of color in stone brick, and encaustic tiles for flooring. We anticipate that the house in question, when complete, will form a model on which many others will hereafter be built. That there is ample room at present for improvement in building in this country, there is no doubt; and Mr. Hastings is entitled to the credit of doing very much to further that improvement.—*Poona Observer.*

The late Criminal Sessions.—The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced in Tuesday, the 5th instant, the Hon. Mr. Justice Couch presiding; and after a prolonged sittings which lasted nineteen days was dissolved on Tuesday the 26th idem. The Calendar of prisoners was unusually heavy, there being forty-two cases, and seventy-two prisoners for trial. There were three cases of murder; five of voluntarily causing hurt; twenty-four of theft; four of house-breaking and theft; two of criminal breach of hurt; two of forgery; one of adultery and assault; one of rape; two of cheating; one of negligence as a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company; and one of mischief. Eight of these cases were committed for trial by Mr. Oliver, five by Mr. Pooke, and twenty-eight by Mr. Brown. The cases were disposed of as follows:—In one of the murder cases, a man named Oomer Hajee, charged with the murder of his wife by striking her on the head with an adze, was acquitted on the ground of insanity; and he will be detained in custody until the pleasure of Government concerning him is known. In the second case, a Hindoo, named Balloo Raghoo, a decrepid old man of sixty, was convicted of the murder of a married woman with whom his wife had had a quarrel, by striking her on the head with a bill-hook. It was proved in evidence that the prisoner was subject to fits of mental aberration; this, however, the Jury did not seem to have taken into account, for their verdict was not accompanied by a recommendation to mercy; but the Judge in sentencing the unhappy man to transportation for the term of his natural life, intimated that a representation would be made by the Court to the Governor in Council as to the state of his mind. In this case no competent medical testimony was produced at the trial to speak to this fact, although the evidence of the officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba was available alike to the prosecution and the defence. In the third case of murder—the most atrocious in the criminal annals of Bombay—five persons, two of whom were women, and one the grandmother of the victim were accused of poisoning a Hindoo boy named Gunput Gendoo by administering arsenic to him in a sweetmeat called *burfi*. The motive for the crime was obvious; the boy being the heir to certain property which was being administered in trust during his minority by two of the accused parties, his grandmother Bynabye, and her brother Venkoo, and respecting which a suit was pending in the High Court in which the murdered boy was plaintiff and Bynabye and another of the accused persons were defendants. Notwithstanding the repeated confessions of three of the prisoners; the direct evidence of two accomplices in the crime; and a host of surrounding circumstances all pointing directly to the prisoners, they were acquitted by the Jury without even waiting for the summing up of the Judge. A more flagrant failure of justice has never before been witnessed in any of the Presidency Courts in India; and we understand the matter is likely to attract the attention Government, who will, no doubt, be desirous to have an explanation of the cause of this extraordinary misadventure. In nineteen cases of theft the accused were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. In one case the indictment was thrown out by the Grand Jury, as was done in a case of robbery, the rape case, and another of theft and arson. In three cases of voluntarily causing hurt the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, the maximum being five years. The little boy Tattia Sewram, who set fire to the cotton bales at the Bocee Bunder Railway Station some months ago, and who is only twelve years of age, was on conviction of the charge of committing "mischief," sentenced to two years' imprisonment—which the Judge expressed his regret that the state of the law did not admit of his attending, as he could have wished, to the Jury's recommendation of the boy to mercy on the ground of his extreme youth, and there being no doubt that he was the tool of others, the one of the cases of criminal breach of trust the accused was acquitted; but in the other, in which one William Turner, who some time ago held a confidential situation in the office of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company in Bombay, was accused of embezzling certain monies, the property of the said Company, he was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In two of the cheating cases the prisoners were all acquitted, and in the third, wherein two parties were charged, they were convicted and sentenced to three years' and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. One prisoner charged with forgery got two years' imprisonment; and another, named Premsook Soorutram, was *non est inventus* when called upon to surrender to take his trial. His recognizances were, as a matter of course, escheated to the Crown. Thomas Duffin, the engine driver of the ballast train which ran into the passenger train at the Mahim junction crossing on the morning of the 6th April last, by which accident several persons were injured and one afterwards died, was acquitted of the charge of criminal negligence. This result was long since anticipated, it being plain to every one that it was attempted to make Duffin the scape-goat of the incapacities of some of the upper Railway officials. At the Inquest the result was precisely the same, the verdict being in that case in effect a censure on Duffin's superiors. The adultery case resulted very disastrously for the defendant, Herman Weintraub, one of the many wandering Jews who now infest Bombay, and who is capable of carrying on a traffic subversive of the morals of "Young Bombay." He was convicted of the adultery, as well as of a serious assault on the husband of the woman he had seduced; for which transgressions of the law he was sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment for the first, and three months' ordinary imprisonment, with a fine of 500 Rupees for the second offence; in default of payment to suffer three months' further imprisonment, to commence when the second instalment has expired. Some of the cases occupied the Court and Jury two and three days, owing to counsel being engaged on both sides. Messrs. Anstey and Barton were engaged daily for nearly the whole of the Sessions, chiefly in defending prisoners, in which they were very successful. The forensic ability displayed by these learned gentlemen has never been surpassed in the annals of what we still love to call the old Supreme Court, and the sound of their well sustained and brilliant eloquence is still ringing in our ears.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday at Tar Wadee at Mazagon, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman named Thackabee, aged about forty-five. The facts of this suspicious death will appear from the following depositions which were recorded at the Inquest:—

Mundajee Mahadajee deposed.—I am a dealer in firewood and live at Doongaree. I have looked at the body before this Inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased who was my sister. It is about a fortnight since I saw deceased in good health. I was called yesterday evening by the husband of the deceased to see his wife; he saying that she was sick and vomitting. I went about 11 o'clock to their house where the body is now lying and saw her dead. I suspected that she had been poisoned and therefore I took a policeman with me: this was Jemadar No 1, Surfoodeen Lootfoodeen, here present. My reason for suspecting that deceased had been poisoned was that she had complained to me of her husband's bad usage, and appealed to me for protection against her husband. She complained that he had had criminal intercourse with his daughter-in-law. I have no personal knowledge of this. The daughter-in-law alluded to is a woman here present, a widow whose name is Jeejee. Deceased was lately living in my house and left about five days ago. Two persons came to call her. One Sacoo, not here present, and her brother Maroota, here present, relations of deceased, came to call her and proposed to her to be reconciled to the members of her family.

Cheemee woman deposed.—I am the wife of Munch Patel Luxamon Pattel and live at Tar Wadee. I lived in the same house as deceased. I was at home all day yesterday with the exception of about two hours from twelve to two. I went out about twelve, deceased was lying on her bed, but did not complain to me of being sick. When I returned about two, deceased was vomitting. I saw with deceased up to the time of her death which occurred about midnight. She never made any complaint to me. A Brah Doctor, Goolamhossein Tyabjee, here present, was called in. This was late at night and very soon before the deceased's death. He gave deceased some medicine. This had no effect so far as I saw or understood. There has been no quarrel in our family of late to my knowledge. As she was dying, I offered deceased conjee; she told me to make it ready. She did not take it, she died before it was ready. I had not given deceased any thing to eat yesterday nor for some days before, nor do I know of any one in the house having given her any thing. I swear I do not know whether deceased had been away from home any one or more nights during the past three weeks. I have seen deceased every day these last three weeks in or about our house. She seemed all that time in good health and spirits. The persons in our house yesterday, so far as I know, besides myself and deceased, were Janee woman, Jeejeebaie woman, and Junabaee woman, two men, Luxamon Dhurmajee and Mulaba Luxamon, my husband. The men were there when I left at noon. When I returned they had gone. My husband returned at three; and the other man Luxamon Dhurmajee, who is my father-in-law, returned at four. The two men then remained in the house till deceased died. The Native Doctor was called in at the suggestion of the deceased. My husband called him at deceased's request.

The Coroner then adjourned the Inquest for further inquiry untill Saturday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock to be re-assembled in the Town Hall.

Mr. Barton appeared on behalf of the husband of the deceased, and Mr. Ramsden for the brother of the deceased.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—27*th July.*)

Broaching Cargo.—William Winters and William Miller, seamen of the British ship *Coronet*, were placed at the bar, charged with embezzling a quantity of beer, worth seventy rupees, portion of the cargo of the said ship.

From the evidence of Captain John Coveney, the master of the ship, it appears that about the 18th instant, in consequence of information received from the second mate, he went into the forehold and there saw a cask of beer that had been broached. Prisoners denied the charge of embezzling the cargo.

James Thompson, a seaman on board the vessel, stated that about the 15th May last he saw the prisoner Miller take up a basket of beer from the fore hold and place it in the galley. Witness then went in and tasted it.

Another seaman on board the same ship stated to the effect that the third day after they came in harbour, he saw the prisoner come out of the forehold with a basket of beer. No. 1 called him and he had a drink.

Grant Seddar, the chief mate, said that he saw Miller several times drunk during the passage out, and that he also saw the other prisoner drunk in here. They were not allowed grog at sea.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to be for twelve weeks each in the House of Correction with hard labour. His Worship also ordered them to pay the expense of the beer broached in one week.

Another case.—Robert Greeley, Alexander Hamilton, William Lint, William Forsyth and George Andrews, seamen of the British ship *City of Edinburg*, were brought up on remand and placed at the bar, on a charge of having embezzled a quantity of bottled beer worth Rs. 22, portion of the cargo of the said ship.

This case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th instant. This day His Worship ordered the prisoners to be placed at the bar, and two of them named Hamilton and Lint were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and on the expiration of the sentence to be sent on board. The other prisoners in this case were, by His Worship's order, sent on board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY FOR MAKING LAWS.

The Council met at the Council House, No. 6 Civil Lines, Poona, on Tuesday last, the 26th July, at 3 P.M:—

Present.

His Excellency the Governor—*President.*

His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. W. E. Frere; the Hon. J. D. Ingerarity; the Hon. A. D. Robertson; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon. M. H. Scott; the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai; and H. M. Birdwood, Esq., *Under Secretary.*

Visitors.—Colonel Marriott; Majors Francis and Gandy; Captains Leith and Leach; Colonels Lewis Pelly and Hobson; Messrs. Venayekrow Juggonath and Vurjeewundass Madhowdass; Mr. Kallandass; Mr. Wordsworth; Mr. Oxenham; the Rev. F. Gell; and many others.

The Honourable the President, in addressing the Council at the opening of the Session, spoke as follows:—

His Excellency commenced by informing the Council, that the list of Bills which were set down for discussion during their present sitting was not a long one; but it comprised some measures of very great importance. The first business would be to revise the Rules for the transaction of business in the Council. He had proposed some alterations in them, which he hoped to submit for the adoption of the Council. This should, he thought, have precedence over the others. New measures would, His Excellency said, be laid before the Council from time to time; and he hoped that the Insolvency Bill, which had been referred for the sanction of the Governor General, would speedily be passed; as it would, doubtlessly, prove of immense benefit to the people in the Mofussil, and a very valuable addition to the Statute Book. It had been very maturely gone through by the Hon. Messrs. Frere, Lewis, Juggonath Sunkersett, and Scott, and he felt assured the valuable aid which they had afforded, would be of great benefit to the Council in finally settling the Bill. A Bill for the regulation of the Forest system of this Presidency was, His Excellency stated, in course of preparation, and it would soon be placed in the hands of honourable members. There was one measure, His Excellency added, on which the Government had bestowed much attention. It was a Bill to give legal effect to the provisions of the Revenue Survey Rules, and to define the rights and liabilities of all parties connected with the land which had been subject to the Survey and Assessment. The Government had had the valuable assistance of Messrs. Hart and Ellis, and of Majors Francis and Anderson. The Hon. Mr. Inverarity, who has charge of the Bill, had, His Excellency remarked, taken great trouble in fixing the several provisions of the Bill. The measure would, therefore, now come before the Council in a very mature state; and every one would have an opportunity of further discussing its merits. This Bill, His Excellency observed, was second to none in importance, and he was of opinion that it should be passed in the present Session. A Bill for the reorganization of the Municipality of Bombay was also in contemplation. There could, His Excellency was of opinion, be no doubt that reform in the Municipal administration is urgently needed, and that the existing enactments on this subject are extremely defective. In concluding his address, His Excellency stated that he would move the proposed introduction during the present Session a Bill to authorise the appropriation of the Bombay Small Cause Court Surplus Fee Fund for the erection of a Court House. Great inconvenience is at present felt in consequence of there being no proper accommodation for holding the sittings of the Court; and His Excellency thought the measure would supply the want that had been felt for so many years.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Orders of the day.

The Hon. Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai took the usual oaths of offices and declarations of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Under-Secretary read a letter from the Government of India, communicating the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General to the Council's proceeding with the consideration of the "Bill to provide for the periodical Survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, &c., of the Presidency of Bombay," the Hon. Mr. Inverarity moved the following addition to Section XV., taken from the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 and 18 Victoria, Chapter 104 of 1854:—"And that in lieu of the penalties of One Hundred Pounds mentioned in the said Section 293, penalties of One Thousand Rupees be, and they are hereby substituted."

The Hon. Mr. Frere moved, that in calculating the penalties in the said Section each pound should be reckoned as 10 Rupees.—This suggestion was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Time Bargains Bill, the Hon. Mr. Scott said that it was resolved by the Council last year that the consideration of this Bill should be deferred until the 15th October 1863. This was done to enable the Council to get further information from the Chamber of Commerce, and also to obtain the opinions of the Judges of the High Court, who were requested by Government to furnish them. Only the other day, he believed, the latter were received by the Government; but as yet they were not placed in the hands of the Members of the Council. He, therefore, thought that it would be advisable to postpone the discussion on this Bill, until the Members were favoured with printed copies of the correspondence on that subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere said that it was desirable that this Bill should be disposed of at once, as it had been long time under discussion.

The President remarked that it would be much safer to postpone the consideration until the Council was in possession of the views of the Judges of the High Court on the Bill.

This was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere then moved that the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Insolvency Bill be postponed pending the receipt of the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General.

This was also agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal Clause 1 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831 (regarding the abolition of the Joint Magistracies); and it was referred to a Select Committee composed of

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere,
The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett,
And the Mover,

with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

In introducing the Bill to amend Section 6 of Act 25 of 1858, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson said that this Bill was rather emergent; and as the election of the Municipal Commissioners takes place next month, it would be advisable to suspend the rules and pass the Bill at this meeting. The necessity for the Bill had been clearly stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons. It was referred to the Hon'ble the Advocate General for his opinion, who stated that the present Bill was quite efficient and fulfilled the objects which Government had in view. This official opinion was a sufficient guarantee for the Council to agree to the provisions of this Bill.

The Rules were suspended, and the Bill was read a first, second, and third time, and passed with slight verbal alterations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett requested the permision of the Council to introduce a Bill for the prevention of Gambling in the Presidency of Bombay, and in doing so, said:—

"The vice of gambling has now become so prevalent in the Mofussil of the Bombay Presidency, and has so bad an effect on public morality, that the necessity for enacting a law for its suppression has for some time engaged my attention, and has also been urged on me by several gentlemen to whose opinion I attach the greatest value. The subject has also, I believe, been under the consideration of Government in connection with a petition presented by the inhabitants of Salsette. The petitioners represented in strong terms, that in consequence of the existing law being found to be quite inoperative in the Mofussil, some method should be devised whereby the evil practice of gambling might be successfully checked. It is now well known that several parties who have been convicted and fined by the Mofussil Magistrates for the offence have invariably had the sentences passed against them reversed on appeal to the High Court. It may not be quite out of place here to notice some of the objections that have been made to the introduction of a law to prevent gambling. Some persons, while approving of the principle of such a measure, are of opinion that as Salsette is to be brought under the local jurisdiction of the High Court there is no pressing necessity for passing such an Act, since the provisions of the Penal Code and Act 13 of 1856 would, on the contemplated change taking place, be extended to Salsette. Even assuming that Salsette will be brought within the local jurisdiction of the High Court, a matter in regard to which I have no certain knowledge, there is still this argument in favour of the Bill, that Salsette is not the only place to which a large number of people resort, every day, for the purpose of gambling; they can if so inclined easily evade the law by resorting, with perhaps little or no inconvenience to themselves, to places out of the jurisdiction of the High Court, such as Callian, Khandalla, Poona, and elsewhere. Others again argue, that though Act 13 of 1856 does not apply to the Mofussil, the provisions of Chapter 14 Section 278 of the Indian Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals), can be made to meet cases of gambling. But, so far as I can gather from the judicial rulings on this point, gambling does not seem to have been considered as a public nuisance by the framers of the Code. If there be any solid reason against the proposed enactment for the Mofussil, why, it may be asked, has there been so much solicitude shown in having such a measure for the Town and Island of Bombay. If gambling does not prejudicially affect the cause of morality in the Mofussil, no more can it do so in Bombay. Experience proves, however, that gambling in Bombay is the go head and main cause against property, which have diminished in number in a very marked degree since the provisions of Act 13 of 1856 have been put in effectual operation. Indeed it is very probable that if a gambler loses money, he will strive to make good his losses by unlawful means; and to men in the position of life of the professional gambler the step from poverty to theft is an easy step. It is generally decided on quickly and the punishment of the Hottentots who made the attack; and failing in that, it is probable all the European inhabitants would join with the Damaras in breaking up the power of the Hottentots.

The hunters had already left for the elephant grounds. Messrs. Palgrave, Hartley, Todd, and Lewis, and the Griquas, had gone towards the Onlonga.—*South African Advertiser and Mail.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, via Sydney, June 8th.

The Prince Alfred brings dates from Auckland to June 1st.

H. M. S. Curaçoa, Miranda, Eclipse, and Esk were under orders to return to Sydney. They were to sail on the 4th instant. Hostilities were suspended, and the troops had gone into winter quarters.

Colonel Nixon, who was wounded during the attack upon Rangiawhia had since died. He was buried on the 30th ultimo, his funeral was more largely attended than any on record here.

Captain Ring's body was disinterred and brought to Auckland, where it has been buried. The Royal Irish intend to erect a monument over his grave.

The Otago Steamship Company's steamer "Otago" conveyed 350 troops and 11 officers, to Tauranga, where they arrived on the 28th May.

Flour had declined since last quoted, and was selling at £30 per ton. The markets generally were well supplied.—*News of the Week.*

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Sydney we have Auckland papers to 4th instant. The *New Zealander* of that date gives the following:—

Wanganui, May 29.

Our hopes of security have been reived by the timely arrival of two additional companies of the 57th Regiment, under command of Major Shortt, of that corps, who were despatched from Taranaki to assist in crushing any efforts the rebel natives may have in view for disturbing an hitherto prosperous town. Every arrangement that could possibly be made for the safe and effective defence of the place has been decisively done by Lieutenant Colonel Logan, commanding the troops, and, I may add, that it to the energy he displayed, at so critical a moment, that we are principally indebted for our being as yet living in peace. The Militia forces and line troops share the duties conjointly, and it is highly gratifying to notice the good feeling and cordiality existing between them. It is currently reported that some further reinforcements from Taranaki may be looked for, and if so we shall be growing strong in our defensive lines. I may here remark that the prisoners recently captured by the friendly natives, in their successful repulse of the rebels, are strictly confined and well guarded in the Rutland Stockade.

A few days since, the funeral of two of the friendly chiefs, who died through the effects of their wounds, took place, and was marked by the respect entertained for their loyalty in sacrificing their lives in defence of her Majesty's authority, by a large attendance of the inhabitants, and many officers and soldiers of the garrison.—*South African Advertiser and Mail.*

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP "ALL SERENE," TOGETHER WITH TWENTY-ONE OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

The report which reached us a short time since respecting the foundering of a ship from California, and the arrival of a portion of her crew at the island of Kandava, has, we are sorry to say, been authenticated by the arrival yesterday of the Rotumah from the Feegees, the survivors being passengers by her. The particulars as far as unpicked and unjust, viz., granting away public property by private contract; we charge them with being the participators in what in fact is an arbitrary encroachment on the rights of the subject, who had the right, if not the ability, to prevent its being encroached upon,—to see that there was a fair and open competition before Back Bay was disposed of for a mere song.

This much is certain. In no other community would such barefaced favoritism have been attempted, much less so successfully carried out. It is a humiliating fact, by no means very pleasing to contemplate, that Public Opinion, such a mighty engine for good or bad in a free and civilised country, should be so utterly helpless, and so successfully defied here. The grant of Back Bay strongly reminds us of similar acts of generosity in the days of Native rule in India, when a lucky barber fortunate in smoothly shaving some opium eating Rajah was rewarded with a grant in perpetuity of some half a dozen villages; when a buffoon successful in a *bon-mot* was enriched with a *Jhageer* of some thousands a year. The grant of Back Bay in principle differs in no respect from the above instances of generosity. That the promoters of the scheme had not even the shadow of a right to the exclusive grant of Back Bay, their stoutest defenders have never attempted to deny. And yet the grant was exclusively made to them and after a little decent hesitation accepted. Secure in the enjoyment of the profits, they may now rail on at their antagonists. But two things are certain. As long as Back Bay exists it will be a living monument of not a very complimentary character—either towards Sir Bartle Frere's government or the lucky grantees of Back Bay.

It were now useless to comment upon the subject any more. But still we cannot pass on without a word on the manner in which the shares in the Reclamation Company have been allotted. There is no end of rumours about it. Some would have that a lucky coachman had a share; that a relation of one of the Promoters had 10 shares. We do not implicitly believe in these rumours. Still they are a pretty sure index as to how the allotments were made. Some who never made an application were presented with shares; while others who actually applied, and they were men of substance and respectability, received not a single share. On the other hand men not worth a hundred rupees in the world, were presented some with one some with half a share each. Government Officials on high posts would have fared equally well, had it not been for the prohibitory order of Sir Bartle Frere as in the case of Mr. Secretary Robertson. In fact the shares, it appears, were allotted on no principle. Friends, relations, obsequious toadies and out at-elbow editors, are reported to have reaped a rich harvest of rupees —while men whose position and means entitled them to shares had none allotted to them. If this be true, we have only to say that the allotments were of a piece with the grant. Unjust and irregular from the beginning, unjust and irregular to the end.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE CAPE.

The French Frigate *Le Neveide*, Capt. Bouards, 4 guns, 150 men, from Brest 27th Feb., to Bourbon, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 7th instant. She has on board 450 soldiers, six Sisters of Mercy for Cape Town, and for Natal two priests and two friars. When entering the port the wind was blowing hard from the N.W., and the *Nereide* in bringing up her anchors did not hold, and she came athwart the *Typhoon*, which partially brought her up. Admiral Walker, with his usual promptitude, ordered the *Valserou* to get up steam and go to her assistance. The night was dark and very squally, but the frigate was towed out of her unpleasant position in right good style, very creditable alike to Capt. Forsyth and his officers. We hear the French Captain was very much pleased with the assistance rendered him by H. M. Navy.—*News of the Week.*

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE DAMARAS AND HOTTENTOTS.

MURDER OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

The *Flower of Yarrow*, which arrived yesterday from Walwich Bay, has brought intelligence of sanguinary disturbances amongst the inhabitants of Damaraland. For some time past we have been informed that the Africander Hottentots had threatened to attack Otjimbinque, with the object of destroying the native Damaras and their protectors, the Europeans. Their threats and behaviour at last became so offensive that Mr. Frederick Green, the famous hunter, and Messrs. R and H. Haybittle agreed to lead the Damaras, if they would go out and meet the Hottentots. The Damaras at once availed themselves of this leadership, and proceeded to Eikomps, the head-quarters of the Hottentot army. The enemy were quite prepared to receive them, and posted about 250 of their armed men on the crest of a hill, while they detached another party of their best shots to take up a position where they could pick out the European leaders as they advanced. The Damaras charged the body on the top of the hill in splendid style, and although subjected to a cross-fire, succeeded in completely defeating the Hottentots, who ran away. A number of men were killed; and so eager were the Damaras to shed blood, that in spite of what the Europeans could do, two women were murdered—the wife and sister of Jan Jooker, Captain of the Hottentots. The Damaras took 4000 head of cattle, 6000 sheep, and 1000 lbs. of gunpowder; besides burning twenty waggons belonging to the Hottentots. These spoils of war were divided amongst the captors, to their mutual satisfaction.

Shortly after this, Mr. Green and Mr. Haybittle agreed to convoy a lot of cattle which Mr. C. J. Andersson, of Otjimbinque, was about to send overland to Cape Town. They started with about 1500 head of cattle and a lot of sheep, accompanied by some of Mr. Andersson's servants. On reaching the veldt of William Zwartboy, a friendly chief, and when near the mission at Rehaboath, a party of 500 Hottentots were discovered in ambush. Mr. Green and Mr. Haybittle passed on without interruption, their cattle and servants, with carts and wagons, following. The latter were in charge of a colonial man named Jonathan Africa, who had his wife and family with him. When they had got within ten miles of Rehaboath the Hottentots fell on them. Jonathan got out his gun and defended himself as long as possible; but he quickly fell, being shot through the heart. His wife was wounded and his three children shot dead on the spot. A Damara woman who was with them was also shot through the breast and back. She survived till the following Sunday, and gave particulars of the attack. A man named Piet Moos, who had been an old cattle-driver on that route, and another colonial man, Joseph Bayers, were also shot. A Hottentot belonging to the Bethany Mission was likewise killed. All the cattle were taken away by the Hottentots, with the exception of one small bull, which a Damara took into Rehaboath; and Messrs. Green and Haybittle only escaped with what they had on them at the time. They, however, made their way back to Otjimbinque, about 100 miles, and reported the occurence. It was expected that Mr. Andersson would immediately demand restitution of his property and the punishment of the Hottentots who made the attack; and

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NEGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUNAN J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMSAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s.	0d. do.
Two „ „	1s.	11¾d. do.
One „ „	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on London.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai. .

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"* W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....	2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 „
„ 6 „ ...	5 „
„ 12 „ ...	6 „

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 500 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills of Exchange.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, ¼ per cent.

On Government or other Securities received for safe custody, Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Drafts and Hoondies should be made payable, and all communications addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

For any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d.	„
„ On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland	do.	}	
On Ireland	do.	}	1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..		}	1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 18th July 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. do.
Do.	do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends in lieu of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d. do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
„ On Demand		1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 29th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,232,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....	1s.	11¾d.	„
Sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-57	cts.	„
3 Do. Do..... „	2-51	„	„
Sight..... „	2-46	„	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislature Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

„	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	3 do.	2s.	0½d. „
„	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. „
„	On demand	1s.	11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 29th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee	
3 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsar, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	p. rupee.
„ 4	„	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 3	„	1s.	11¾d. „
„ 2	„	1s.	11¾d. „
„ 1	„	1s.	11¾d. „
„ on Demand	„	1s.	11¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s.	11¾d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3 per cent. per ann.		
6 „	„	4	„ „
12 „	„	5	„ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.
Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* Rs 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 „	„ 4	do. do.
Do.	6 „	„ 5	do. do.
Do.	12 „	„ 7	do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,

Do.	„ at 3	„ at 2s.	0¾d. „
Do.	„ Demand	)	
Do.	Scotland	„	) 1s. 11¾d. „
Do.	Ireland	„	)

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....	2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....	3 „
Do. 6 „	4 „
Do. 12 „	5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £125,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Scotland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Do. in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
1 month's do.	2s.		
Demand.....	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland and Scotland.....	1s.	11¾d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ .....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ .....7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 nor above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a Suboffice has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બએ જોઇનટ સ્ટોકીક કારપોરેચન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 *Lacs of Rupees in* 20,000 *Shares of Rs.* 300 *each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs.*

Board of Directors.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Chairman.
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees : above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ 6
„ 3 „ 5
From 15 days to 2 „ 4

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities ; Bank and other Shares ; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents ; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent. Securities received for safe custody and interest or dividends thereon drawn *free* ; on delivery up of the same ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being effected for drawing upon London, the Sister Presidencies, and China.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24 Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 4th July 1864. E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857, *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.....	at	2s.	0¾d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	0½d. „
3 „		2s.	0¾d. „
2 „		2s.	0¾d. „
1 „		2s.	„
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment :—

SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S., President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists &c.
49 Tons of Chalk.
About 100 Bags of Soft Sugar.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay :—

On MONDAY next, the 1st, Wednesday next, the 3rd, and on Friday the 5th of August next, at 2 P.M. on each day, (and if necessary in the following week on Monday, and Wednesday, the 8th and 10th of August next, at 2 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Copper Anglo varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 2 in., ditto T. 4 and 2½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto. with Shackles from 16 to 55 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron fastened Wooden Stocks with Shackles from 7 to 18 cwt. each, Cast Iron Entrance Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1¼ by ¼ to ¾ by 6 in., Brass Rag Bolts from 4½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in, Yellow and Blue Light Buntin, Brass Casting, Iron Cawls Chains from ¼ to 2¾ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 59 to 150 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ½ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ¼ by ¾ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Plates 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ¾ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ½ to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ¼ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ¾ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ⅜ by ½ to 1½ by ⅜ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ⅜ by ⅜ to 1 by ⅜ ; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawsehaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ¼ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon